

Colour Visualisation System

This is a continuation in part of copending application serial number 09/776,260 filed February 5, 2001.

- 10 This invention relates to a method for producing colour recommendations for painting a structure or part of a structure for example the interior or exterior of a building, a motor vehicle, mobile home or ship.

- 15 The difficulty in selecting colours or colour schemes for structures described above is visualising the appearance of the structure when painted in a particular colour scheme. Generally colour schemes are designed from colour charts and paint swatches provided by paint companies. The problem is that such colour charts and swatches are relatively small in relation to the structure or part of a structure as a whole and so prevent an accurate
20 impression being obtained of the finished work.

- We have now found that colour schemes can be produced more satisfactorily, and therefore will give more acceptable results particularly to DIY consumers when it is possible to see at least approximately how the
25 whole of a structure or part of a structure will appear when a colour scheme has been applied to it.

WO 98/47106 describes a method and associated apparatus for showing a scene incorporating a number of objects, such as items of furniture. A surface finish selector is also provided to enable a user to select a surface finish. This
5 surface finish is downloaded from a remote source and is mapped onto the object in the 3D scene. The mapping of the surface finish is performed locally.

Local mapping requires a great deal of local system resources to be allocated to the task. This is undesirable as the local system will have reduced
10 performance. Initially the user starts with a scene that can be constructed locally, or previously downloaded from a remote source. The scene however has to have items of furniture inserted by the user. This can take quite some time for a user, especially as the local system has reduced performance due to the local mapping.

15 The resultant image, being built up using discrete structural and furnishing archetypes, can be made to look structurally similar to a users room, but suffers from a lack of realism in the graphics of the displayed image.

20 FR 2 702 291 describes a process of simulating a repetitive pattern on a digital image. There is described a catalogue of repetitive patterns and images of rooms stored locally at the terminal. A user accesses the catalogue of images and highlights the areas where a pattern is to be applied. The local terminal then maps the pattern onto the image. This document
25 requires that the pattern is repetitive. Furthermore, the catalogue appears to be stored locally to the terminal. This means that the catalogue is limited by the capacity and performance of the local terminal. Accordingly, the

mapping of the pattern onto the image is all performed locally with the corresponding disadvantages as set out above.

In a first aspect of this invention there is provided a method for producing a colour recommendation for a structure or part of a structure to be painted which comprises the steps of selecting, at a user terminal and from a **first** database containing at least one image of structural archetypes stored in electronic format on storage means, an archetype image that closely matches the structure to be painted, the first database being located at a server remote from the said user terminal selecting, at the said user terminal, a colour or colours from a second database containing at least one colour stored in electronic format on storage means the second database likewise being located at the remote server applying the colour or colours at the remote server to the image to produce a colour scheme displaying, on a display unit of the user terminal, the structure or part of a structure with the colour applied and providing information from which paint corresponding to the colour or colours in the colour scheme can be identified.

In a further aspect of this invention there is provided a method for producing a colour recommendation for a structure or part of a structure to be painted comprising the steps of selecting from a first database containing at least one image of structural archetypes stored in electronic format on optical storage means, an archetype image that closely matches the structure to be painted; selecting a colour or colours from a second database containing at least one colour stored in electronic format on an optical storage means; applying, at a user terminal, the colour or colours, obtained from the optical storage means, to the image to produce a colour scheme; displaying the structure or part of a

structure with the colour applied; and providing information from which paint corresponding to the colour or colours in the colour scheme can be identified.

- 5 In a third aspect there is provided by this invention a system for producing a colour recommendation for a structure or part of a structure to be painted that comprises: a first database located at a server remote from a user terminal containing at least one image of structural archetypes stored in electronic format on storage means; a second database located at the server
- 10 remote from the user terminal containing at least one colour stored in electronic format on storage means; applying means located within the server to apply at least one colour to said image to produce a colour scheme; and display means located at the user to display the structure or part of the structure with the colour applied; and said display means being arranged in
- 15 use further to provide information from which paint corresponding to the colour or colours in the colour scheme can be identified.

- In a fourth aspect of this invention there is provided A system for producing a colour recommendation for a structure or part of a structure to be painted that
- 20 comprises: a first database containing at least one image of a structural archetype stored in electronic format on optical storage means; a second database containing at least one colour stored in electronic format on optical storage means; applying means located at a user terminal for applying the at least one colour, obtained from said optical storage means, to the image to
- 25 produce a colour scheme; and display means for displaying the structure or part of the structure with the colour applied; the display means being arranged

in use further to provide information from which paint corresponding to the colour or colours in the colour scheme can be identified.

By a structural archetype is meant an image of a structure or part of a structure that is representative of a particular design or style of architecture or design or style of architecture that is common or popular. Preferably there are sufficient archetypes in the database such that the user can choose one that has some resemblance to the structure he wishes to decorate. This is advantageous for the user because constructing an identical room to the one requiring decorating, by inserting furniture and the like, can be laborious. It is therefore beneficial for the user to see a hi-resolution (for example), realistic image that broadly resembles their own room rather than inserting features, to make the image identical to their own room. The database of structural archetypes might therefore contain many styles of room, one of which may be selected by a user.

In particular the structural archetypes can be images of a building. In particular the images can be of the exterior of a house for example the front elevation showing a front wall with front windows a front door and a roof, or a diagonal view showing the front and one side in elevation or a rear elevation, or a diagonal view showing a side and rear elevation.

The structural archetype can be an image of the interior of a house, for example a bedroom, a bathroom, a kitchen, a living room, a dining room or hall.

Preferably the database contains a number of archetypes in different structural styles. For example the exterior can be in the Tudor, Gothic, Edwardian or a modern style.

- 5 Similarly the interior can be in a classic or modern style.

In particular separate areas on the archetype can be coloured separately one from another. For example the separate areas can be walls, doors, coving, ceilings, dado rails, skirting boards, window frames, window sills or
10 fireplaces. Where the part of a structure is a room, it may also contain furniture or furnishings such as curtains, carpets, sanitary ware, chairs and sofas on which there can be covers and cushions.

In a preferred embodiment colour can be applied separately to the structure
15 or part of the structure and to the furniture and furnishings.

Preferably the images are of photographic quality.

With regard to the database containing colours, the colours can be grouped
20 alphabetically by colour name or assembled in groups where the colours are complimentary or contrasting one with another.

The database containing the archetype images and the colours are stored on a storage means for storing data on a storage medium. Examples of suitable
25 storage means include magnetic disks such as the hard disk of a personal computer or a so called floppy disk; and optical disks such as compact disks.

The rendering of the colours onto the structural images may be carried out remotely or locally to a user terminal.

Access to the database can be remote for example via communication lines
5 such as a local or wide area network. In a preferred embodiment of this invention remote access is via the Internet. This is advantageous because the size of the database is not limited by the capacity of the local terminal. This means that the database can expand in size as the available product ranges expand. Furthermore, updating the database is quicker and can be
10 undertaken more frequently as only the server storing the database has to be updated as opposed to each individual local terminal. This also ensures that each potential consumer has access to the same products. This means that each user can access new product items, which may be more suitable.

15 It is further preferred that when the database is accessed remotely, the rendering of the colours onto the highlighted structural archetypes is performed remotely. The rendered image may then be downloaded onto the local terminal. This is advantageous over rendering the colours onto the image locally because the rendering requires a large amount of local terminal
20 resources. This may result in the local terminal slowing down and not performing as expected.

The user can indicate the selection made by, for example, clicking a mouse button, touching the screen or using voice activation.

25 The colour scheme produced by this method can be printed out as a photographic quality print or as a message specifying the colour by name or

other indicator and the source from which it can be purchased or a combination thereof.

In particular also where there is remote access to the database the user access point can include means to supply an image of the structure or structural component to be coloured on a suitable storage means. Examples of suitable storage means include floppy disks and compact disks.

The invention will now be described with reference to the following embodiments.

Embodiment 1

The database containing the images of the structural archetypes is stored on the hard disk of a personal computer. The database containing the colours, their names and other reference information relating to them is also stored on the same hard disk. Using a combination of images and written words displayed on a touch sensitive screen the user is invited to select from a number of different interior and exterior structural archetypes, the structural archetype to be painted by touching the screen. The structural archetype selected is displayed on the screen with the available choice of colours accessed by touching the screen. The user selects the colour on the screen. The computer fills in the area of the image with the chosen colour and displays it. The user may print the screen image of the structural archetype, including any other information relating to the colour or colours selected, on the photographic quality printer connected to the computer.

Embodiment 2

The method of Embodiment 1 is followed except that the databases for the structural archetypes and the colours are stored on a compact disk.

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Embodiment 3

The method of Embodiment 1 is followed except that the user provides the image of the structure to be painted in a format capable of being inputted to the computer.

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Embodiment 4

The method of Embodiment 1 is followed except, the database of structural archetypes and the database of colours is stored at the remote server as opposed to local storage on a hard disk of a personal computer. A user may access either one or both of the databases located at the server by using a local terminal. The local terminal and the server are connected by a communication link. The user chooses a particular archetype from the structural archetype database using the terminal; the chosen archetype is then downloaded and displayed at the local terminal. The user can then highlight an area to be filled with a colour. Once the area has been highlighted, the user can then choose a colour from the remotely stored colour database. Details of the chosen colour, preferably the Red/Green/Blue properties, are then used by the remote server to render the colour onto the highlighted area. The software used during rendering provides relevant shading and perspective to the rendered image. As this software is known in the art, it shall not be discussed any further here. The rendered image is then downloaded from the server to the local terminal for

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display thereon. The user may then print the image, preferably using a photographic quality printer or may store the image electronically, onto a suitable medium for example a floppy disk, or onto an optical medium for example a compact disk. It is understood however that the image may be
5 stored locally at the user terminal or may be sent to an email address as an attachment for viewing elsewhere. It is noted that the description relates to a single local terminal, in reality however, there may be a plurality of such terminals in communication with a single server.

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